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What Kind of Guy Is the LBJ Man?

By William Chapman
Washington Post Staff Writer

IF A PRESIDENT'S administration could be characterized by a single, composite, personality, Franklin D. Roosevelt's might appear as a bright, brash visionary, Eisenhower's as a graying, middle-aged businessman, Kennedy's as a witty, Ivy League intellectual.

But what type would represent Lyndon Johnson's? Most probably he would be a competent, seasoned Government executive with a battered briefcase—a comfortable, pleasant sort, less sparkling than Kennedy's man, younger than Ike's and less abrasive than FDR's.

Such stereotypes are little more than handy labels, but they do suggest the presidential preferences that each man brought to the task of appointing top executives.

President Johnson's preference is now becoming clear: more than any president in recent history, he leans toward the experienced Government executive, the career bureaucrat, the proven in-house expert.

A tip-off to Mr. Johnson's Administration is provided in an analysis of the 381 non-judicial appointments he has made since taking office. Fifty-sev-

en per cent of those top-echelon appointees have come from within Government, mostly Federal. That is about 10 per cent more than FDR's choice, five per cent more than President Kennedy's, and 20 per cent more than President Eisenhower's, according to surveys by political scientists.

Presidential Penchants

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL penchants can be gleaned from these statistical samplings. Despite his valued consensus with business, Mr. Johnson has drawn about 15 per cent of his appointees from its ranks. (Of 180 major Eisenhower appointments, 36 per cent came from the worlds of business and finance.)

And those who believe that President Kennedy cornered the academic market may be surprised to learn that Mr. Johnson has relied on university professors to approximately the same extent. It is even said that, like his predecessor, LBJ can be accused of being a Harvard-raider, having recently lured an economist for his Council of Economic Advisers and a law professor for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

However, the Johnson preference, overwhelmingly, is for the man already in Government work. What explains it?

Basically he regards public service as man's most valuable and useful work. Recently, he told an audience of young people that public service is more rewarding and useful than any other field—including the ministry.

Another factor, of course, is that he did not have to stock a completely new executive staff when he took office—having inherited one from Mr. Kennedy. He apparently valued Kennedy appointees highly because he has elevated many of them to higher jobs. In fact, he has recruited only three of the present 11 cabinet secretaries from outside the Kennedy fold, (Secretaries Fowler of Treasury, Connor of Commerce and Gardner of HEW). Three others were originally brought into Government by Mr. Kennedy and subsequently raised to the top by President Johnson (Attorney General Katzenbach, Postmaster General O'Brien and Secretary Weaver of HUD). The remaining five actually were appointed by Mr. Kennedy: Secretaries Rusk of State, McNamara of Defense, Freeman of Agriculture, Udall of Interior and Wirtz of Labor.

Broken Traditions

THERE ARE MANY similar examples in the second echelon—Under Secretary Alan S. Boyd and Assistant

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